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Navy Quality of Life Survey: Shipboard Life Results

Gerry L. Wilcove, Ph.D.

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Gerry L. Wilcove, Ph.D.

Reviewed and Approved by Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. Institute for Organizational Assessment

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domains, one of v	which was Shipl	oard Life. A Na	avy-wide random, stratific	ed sample was	drawn usi	ng an optimized sample allocation procedure.
						ould accurately generalize to the Navy population.
						Of the 15 domains, the Shipboard Life domain
						erm enlisted and first obligation officers as I habitability is proposed and described.
inegatively impac	ang then desire		riary. Triescuren progra	in rocasing on	sinpoourd	indicating is proposed and described.
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Foreword

The 2002 Navy Quality of Life (QOL) Survey used a life domain-based approach to assess QOL. The survey was mailed to a sample of enlisted and officers in April 2002, with data collection closing in August 2002. This survey focused on overall perceptions of QOL in the Navy and QOL in 15 specific life domains, such as Career Development, Current Job, Shipboard Life, Sailor Preparedness, Residence, and Spiritual Well-Being. This survey was funded by and conducted for the Chief of Naval Personnel (N1). Complete results of the survey were described in Wilcove (2005). A methodological report on the survey is contained in Wilcove and Hay (2004).

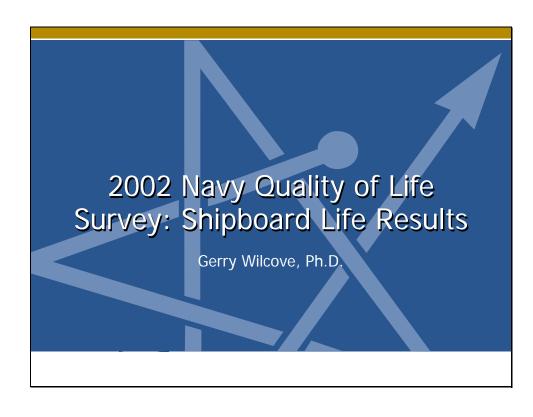
Since there was special interest in the Shipboard Life results, it was decided to publish this report focusing specifically on that area. The Shipboard Life results were included in a cover story in the October 27, 2003 issue of the *Navy Times*, and also briefed to program managers at the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) in Washington, DC on 20 November 2003. The Shipboard Life results presented in that brief were subsequently used, in part, as a basis for updating standards for the certification of Navy ships as published in the Naval Vessel Rules (American Bureau of Shipping, 2004). The author is grateful for the assistance with Shipboard Life issues provided by Mike Dropik and Tony Battisti of NAVSEA.

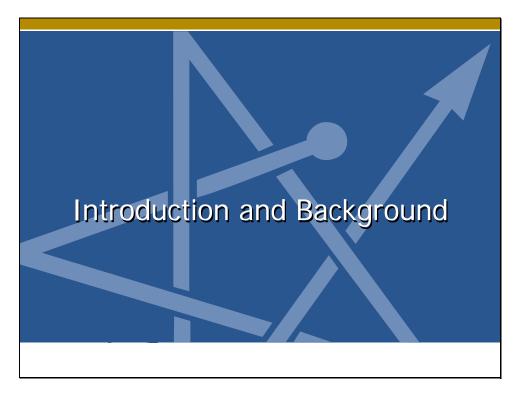
DAVID L. ALDERTON, Ph.D. DIRECTOR

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Despite the amount of time Sailors spend at sea in their careers, the variety of ship platforms, and the complexity of the shipboard experience, most research on shipboard life was conducted 25 years ago or more (e.g., LaRocco, Gunderson, Dean, James, Jones, & Sells, 1975). The 2002 Navy Quality of Life (QOL) Survey provided an opportunity to remedy that oversight. It addressed 15 QOL areas or "life domains" (Kerce, 1995), one of which was Shipboard Life.

In this report, "quality of life aboard ship" is viewed as a broad term that subsumes habitability but also includes factors such as leadership, job satisfaction, and professional development. The report addresses shipboard QOL *overall* and specific aspects of habitability, defined as how hospitable the ship's conditions are. The narrow view of habitability can be defined as how well living conditions satisfy the Sailor's basic physical requirements to live and function, the level of comfort the conditions provide, and the adequacy of personal services supplied for the Sailors (e.g., laundry, ship's store, post office). A broader view also takes into consideration how well working conditions provide (a) the physical and technological means for Sailors to fulfill their unit's mission and (b) the social environment to meet their psychological needs.

This report presents the results of the 2002 Navy QOL Survey for the Shipboard Life domain. First, results are presented for the domain overall—its relationship with overall satisfaction with military life compared with other domains, level of satisfaction with the Shipboard Life domain itself, and its perceived impact on career-continuance plans for first-term enlisted and first-obligation officers. Second, results are presented regarding how satisfied and dissatisfied Sailors are with a wide range of habitability conditions.

To provide a context for interpreting results, background information is presented first, including events leading to the study, how the study was conducted (i.e., the survey methodology), and the actual content of the survey.

The report concludes with a summary, recommendations, and a proposed research program.

Shipboard Quality of Life and Ship Design

"Integrating QOL needs into ship design must defer to the overarching importance of the mission itself. Under no circumstances can a QOL design factor have a negative impact on any mission area or on survivability."



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N P R

C. C. Tate John Hagan Former MCPON Ouality of Shipboard Life Assessment Tool, White Paper, 2000

Shipboard QOL results presented in this report have potential implications for ship design. However, it is important to place these results in the proper perspective. This quote from Tate and Hagan (2000, p. 3) clearly articulates the Navy's priorities.

Background

- 1997: Naval Inspector General recommends that Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) assess shipboard habitability and its impact on retention
- 1998: CNP commissions Navy QOL Survey to assess QOL content areas including shipboard QOL
- 1999 Navy QOL Survey conducted

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2002 Navy QOL Survey conducted



The survey was originally called "QOL Domain Survey." It was a comprehensive measure of QOL domains or life needs developed by Dr. Elyce Kerce and administered by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NPRDC) (now Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology [NPRST]) to the Marine Corps in 1993 (Kerce, 1995).

The QOL Domain Survey was recognized in a 1998 RAND report (Buddin, 1998) as "focusing attention on potential problems by identifying the relationship between a particular military practice and member well-being and readiness outcomes."

Survey Methodology and Content

Survey Methodology

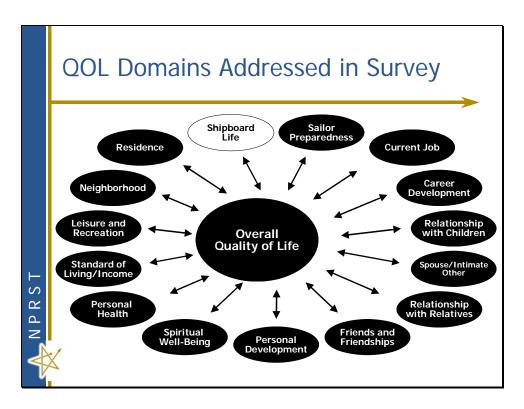
- Drew a representative random sample of activeduty Navy personnel (N = 16,833)
- Collected data from April--Aug 2002
- 5,114 surveys completed (31% response rate similar to other Navy-wide surveys)
- Statistically weighted responses to ensure results representative of the Navy

VPRS.

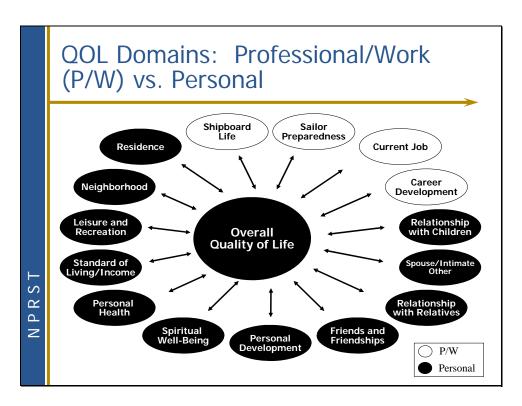
Prior to drawing the sample, the target population was defined as full-time active duty enlisted and officer personnel. Population totals were determined for the cells produced by crossing the sampling variables of paygrade, gender, and race/ethnic, status. The Sample Planning Tool (Kavee & Mason, 2001) was used to determine the optimal number of Sailors that should be sampled from the population cells. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was then used to randomly select Sailors for participation in the survey.

Survey responses were weighted to help ensure that results would generalize to the larger Navy enlisted and officer populations. Two standard weighting procedures—non-response adjustment and weighting class adjustment—were employed (Lohr, 1999; pp. 266-267). Wilcove and Hay (2004) describe the weighting procedures in detail.

A 7-point satisfaction/dissatisfaction response scale was presented on the survey (e.g., "How satisfied are you overall with shipboard life?"). Response alternatives were grouped into broad categories for analysis purposes: completely dissatisfied, dissatisfied, and somewhat dissatisfied were simply treated as dissatisfied responses and coded as 1; and completely satisfied, satisfied, and somewhat satisfied as satisfied responses and coded as 3. Neutral responses, the midpoint of the scale, were coded as 2. This provided a simple index of satisfaction and dissatisfaction that Navy leaders and policymakers could easily follow.



The conceptual model above shows that overall QOL in the Navy is affected by perceptions of 15 domains and that overall QOL, in turn, affects perceptions of each domain. In the survey, individuals were asked to indicate on a 7-point scale how satisfied or dissatisfied they were overall with each of the domains. For the most part, the domains pictured above were the same as those addressed in a study of the United States Marine Corps conducted by Kerce (1995) based on a review of the literature and interviews conducted with Marine Corps personnel. A few domains, however, were added later. In particular, Shipboard Life was added to the 1999 QOL survey (Wilcove & Schwerin, 2002).



Of the 15 domains addressed in the survey, four were considered to be professional or work-related domains (shown in white with black type). The rest, such as Residence, Personal Development, Spiritual Well-Being, and Personal Health were considered to be personal life domains (shown in black with white type).

Shipboard Life Topics Addressed in Survey Facilities Services Physical environment Social needs 9 questions 9 questions 9 questions 45 total

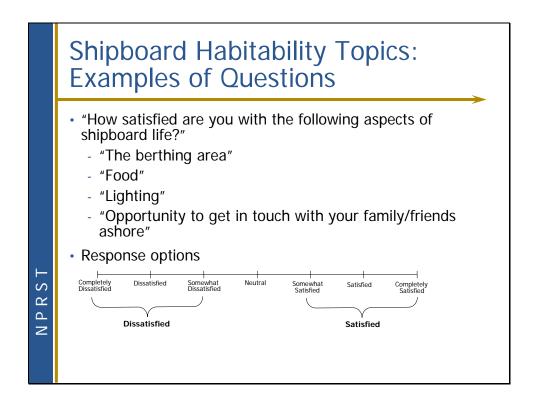
The issues addressed in the survey targeted four broad areas of shipboard habitability. This slide lists those areas (such as facilities) and the number of items devoted to each one. The next slide provides examples of the kinds of issues addressed within each area.

Shipboard Habitability Topics: Specific Issues

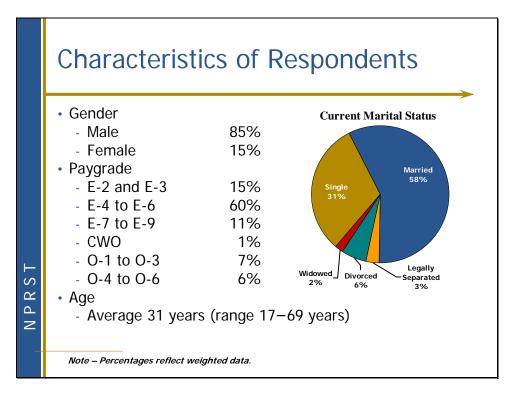
- Facilities
 - Berthing area
 - Mattresses
 - Shower/head fixtures
 - Personal storage space
- Services
 - Food
 - Recreational activities
 - Internet access
 - Post office

- Physical environment
 - Lighting
 - Temperature
 - Motion
 - Vibration
- Social needs
 - Contact family/friends ashore
 - Feel part of work team or division
 - Get together with friends on ship

This slide presents issues that are representative of each habitability area. In each case, respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with an issue (i.e., with a specific aspect of shipboard habitability).

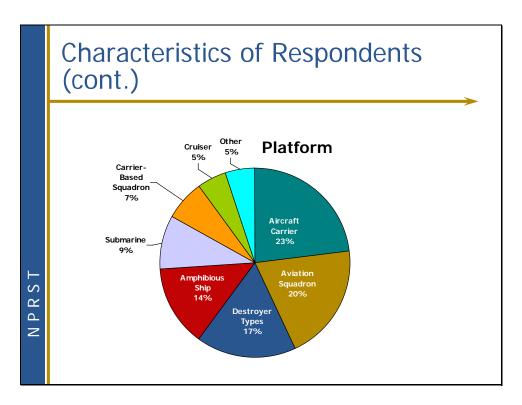


This slide presents the item stem, the aspects of shipboard life to which the item stem applies, and the response scale. The diagram of the response scale conveys which options were grouped into *dissatisfied* and *satisfied* categories for analysis purposes.



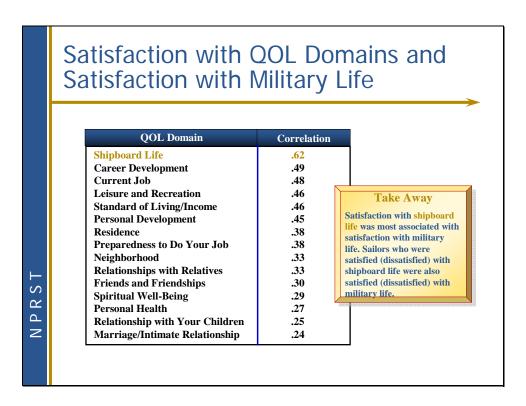
The demographic characteristics of the respondents in the weighted sample were very similar to those of all active duty Naval personnel. For example, gender breakdown in the Navy as a whole was males, 87 percent; females, 13 percent; and paygrade breakdown was E-2 and E-3, 18 percent; E-4 to E-6, 58 percent; E-7 to E-9, 11 percent; CWO, .5 percent; O-1 to O-3, 6 percent, and O-4 to O-6, 7 percent. Demographic similarity of the respondents to the Navy as a whole increases our confidence that survey results can be generalized to the entire population of active duty personnel.

The average age of respondents was 31, somewhat older than expected. This result may reflect the fact that E-1s were not part of the study. They were excluded due to their lack of experience with Navy issues.



There are many differences among platforms that alter the experiences and perceptions of the crews. For example, size determines the amount of space allotted to weapon systems—the top priority—and how much attention can be devoted to habitability concerns. Thus, it is essential that the respondent sample reflect a wide diversity of platforms. The graph shows that this was indeed the case (respondents served on 7 platforms), with the largest percentages by platform occurring for vessels with the largest number of individuals (e.g., aircraft carrier).

Results: Overall Shipboard Experience



Results indicated that, among all the major areas of quality of life, shipboard life is the most highly correlated with overall satisfaction with military life (r = .62). The next slide illustrates, in more concrete terms, what the correlation of .62 means.

Shipboard Life-Military Life Correlation (.62) Illustrated in Terms of Cross-Tab Results

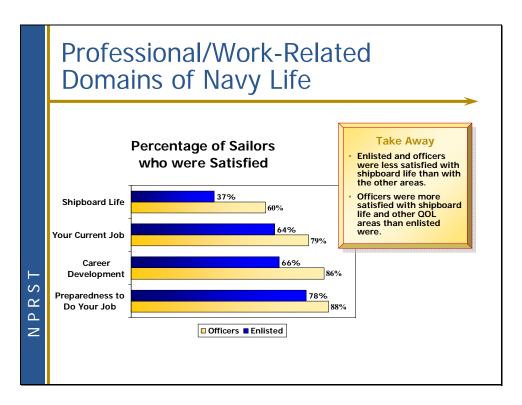
- Of Sailors who were dissatisfied with shipboard life, only 36% were satisfied with military life
- Of Sailors who were neutral about shipboard life, 69% were satisfied with military life
- Of Sailors who were satisfied with shipboard life, 87% were satisfied with military life

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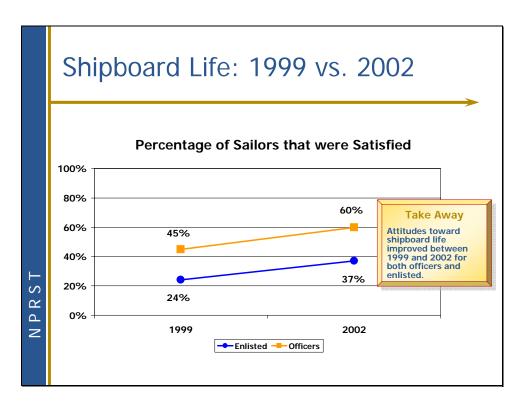




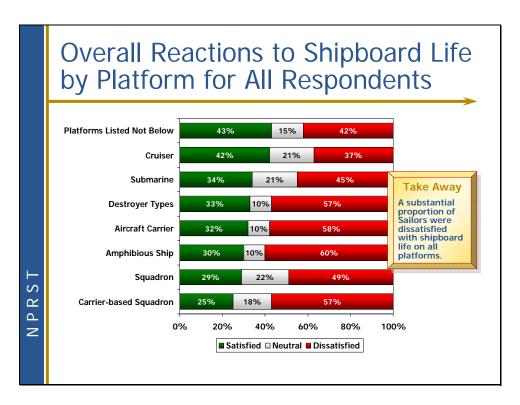
To better understand what the .62 correlation means, this slide depicts what a Sailor's view of shipboard life implies about his/her view of military life. The results are striking. As a Sailor's satisfaction with shipboard life increases, there is a big jump in satisfaction with military life overall. Secondary analyses produced equally impressive results. For non-careerists (10 or fewer years in the Navy), *dissatisfied*, *neutral*, and *satisfied* ratings of shipboard life were respectively associated with 28 percent, 63 percent, and 80 percent of individuals reporting that they were satisfied with military life overall.



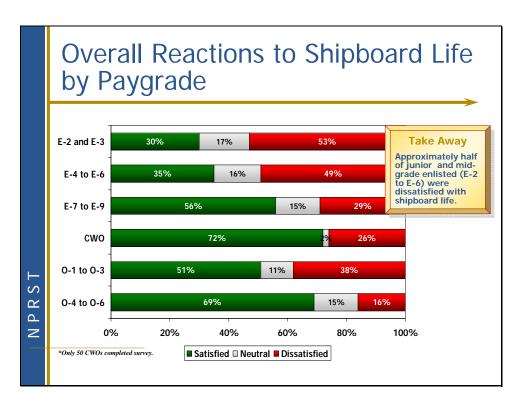
Complete enlisted Shipboard Life results were as follows: 37 percent were satisfied, 16 percent were neutral, and 47 percent were dissatisfied. Corresponding officer results were 60 percent satisfied, 12 percent neutral, and 28 percent dissatisfied.



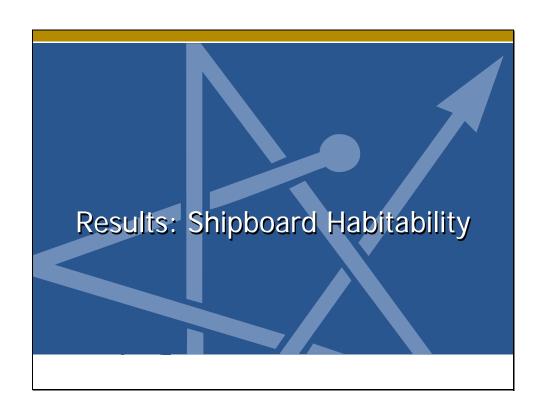
The improvement in satisfaction between 1999 and 2002 may be due to the increase in sea pay, implementation of the program to provide new mattresses on all ships, and/or a renewed sense of mission as result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It is important, especially for officers whose satisfaction level increased from 45 percent to 60 percent, to see if this increase in positive attitudes is maintained (or further increased) in 2006 when the Navy QOL Survey is administered again.

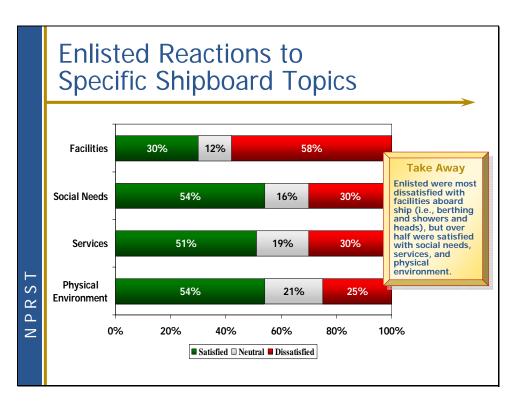


The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Shipboard Habitability Manager and platform managers were particularly interested in differences by platform. Results indicated that there are indeed differences in perception ranging from 37 percent (cruiser) to 60 percent (amphibious ship) of individuals being dissatisfied with shipboard life. Judging from the small number of individuals expressing a neutral attitude, individuals had definite opinions, one way or the other, about the nature of their shipboard experiences.

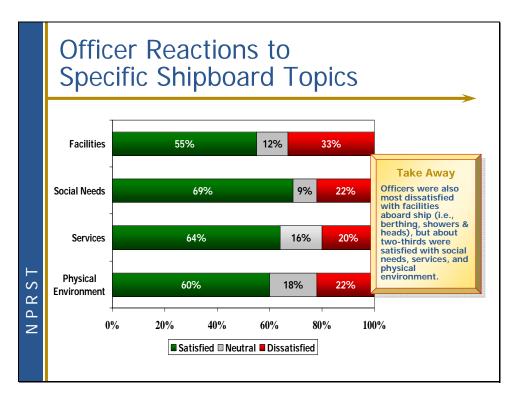


Differences in berthing accommodations may help explain differences in satisfaction by paygrade. That is, E-2s to E-6s sleep in large open berthing compartments with 15 or more Sailors—and the lowest level of shipboard satisfaction was reported by these individuals. Sailors E-7 to E-9 and O-1 to O-3 sleep in a smaller berthing compartment with fewer Sailors and they reported a higher level of satisfaction than E-2s to E-6s. Chief Warrant Officers (CWOs) and O-4s to O-6s are typically provided state room berthing, and they reported the highest level of satisfaction.

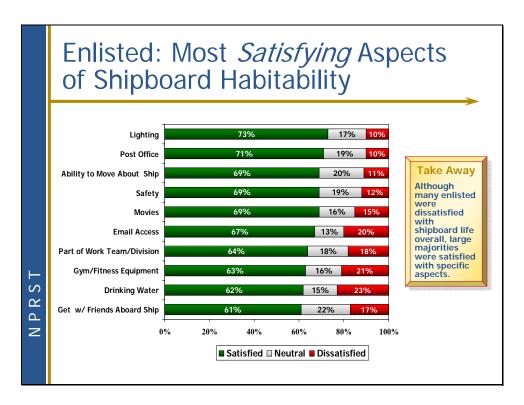




Shipboard life is acknowledged to be very difficult. Improvements in habitability can make the experience more palatable, but efforts at improvement must be targeted given tight fiscal constraints. Results permit policy makers, platform managers, and financial decision-makers to target their efforts. That is, results indicate that facilities are the primary problem; in particular, the berthing areas, and that less effort needs to be devoted to such things as services and the physical environment (e.g., temperature & lighting).

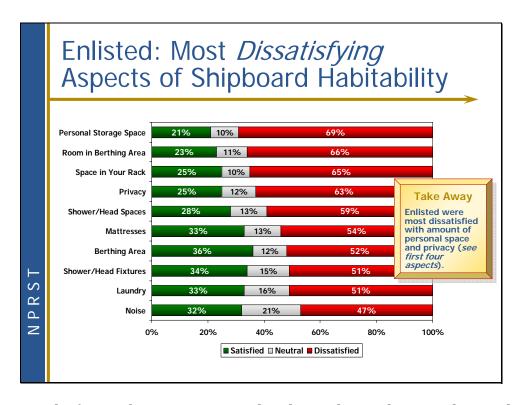


Not surprisingly, fewer officers than enlisted were dissatisfied in these areas, especially when it came to facilities. While 58 percent of enlisted were dissatisfied with facilities, only 33 percent of officers were dissatisfied. However, improvements still need to be made, if possible, for officers when at least 1 of 5 is dissatisfied with these habitability areas.



A majority of enlisted were also satisfied with the following aspects of Shipboard habitability:

- Mess area (60%)
- Working area (59%)
- Temperature (57%)
- Cleanliness (57%)
- Ventilation (56%)
- Ship's store (55%)
- Motion (54%)



Aspects in the figure above are presented in descending order according to the percentage of dissatisfied responses. Since large percentages of enlisted were dissatisfied with personal storage space, room in berthing area, space in the rack, and privacy, it can be concluded that the top issue for enlisted is personal space and privacy. The table below demonstrates that this issue is not confined to junior enlisted, but is of concern for all enlisted paygrades.

Table 1
Most dissatisfying aspects of shipboard habitability

	Dissatisfied			
Issue	E-2 and E-3	E-4 to E-6	E-7 to E-9	
Personal storage space	81%	71%	49%	
Room in berthing area	67%	68%	54%	
Space in your rack	69%	68%	49%	
Privacy	69%	65%	48%	

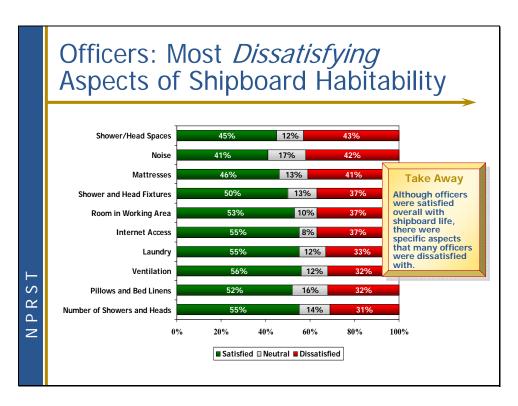
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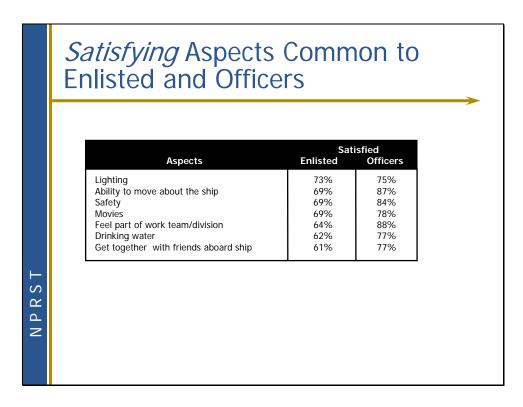
"(Feel) part of the work team/division," the most satisfying aspect of shipboard life, would seem to combine the elements of accomplishment and the satisfaction of working together with others toward a common goal. It may well be that those two important components drive overall satisfaction with shipboard life.

A majority of officers were satisfied with all aspects of shipboard life except the following (percentage *satisfied* presented):

- The library/multi-media resource center (50%)
- Shower/head fixtures (50%)
- Internet access (48%)
- Mattresses (45%)
- Shower/head spaces (45%)
- Noise (41%)
- Snack bar (39%)
- Lounges outside berthing area (37%)
- Lounges in berthing area (33%)



As with enlisted, a number of officers were dissatisfied with the berthing area and the showers and heads. In contrast, officers cited noise as the second greatest source of dissatisfaction, while enlisted cited it tenth. Also, officers cited two dissatisfiers connected to performance that were not cited by enlisted; namely, room in working area and Internet access.



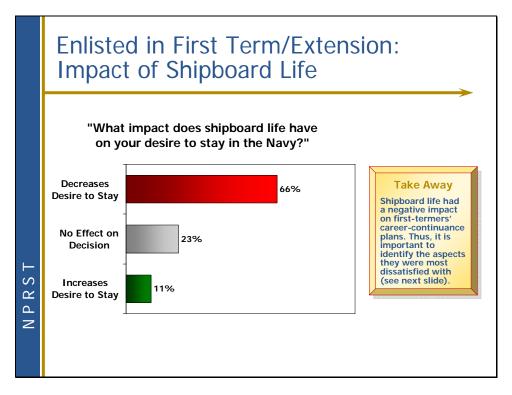
All of the aspects above were among the top 10 satisfying aspects of shipboard life for both enlisted and officers. They are presented in descending order according to enlisted results.

Dissatisfying Aspects Common to Enlisted and Officers Dissatisfied Enlisted **Aspects** Officers Shower/Head spaces 59% 45% 54% 41% Mattresses Shower/Head fixtures 51% 37% Laundry 51% 33% 47% Noise 42%

The biggest complaint for both enlisted and officers was shower/head spaces. The number of enlisted and officers citing their dissatisfaction with mattresses indicates that this is still a problem despite the program implemented earlier in order to replace all mattresses with new, more comfortable ones.

H	Paygrad	ie <u>e</u>					
				Dissati	sfied		
	Aspect	E-2 & E-3	E-4 to E-6	E-7 to E-9	CWO	O-1 to O-3	O-4 to O-
	Shower/Head spaces	64%	61%	46%	39%	46%	40%
	Mattresses	49%	57%	47%	24%	45%	39%
	Shower/Head fixtures	52%	53%	41%	37%	37%	38%
	Laundry	59%	53%	35%	29%	37%	28%
	Noise	41%	49%	40%	37%	43%	42%

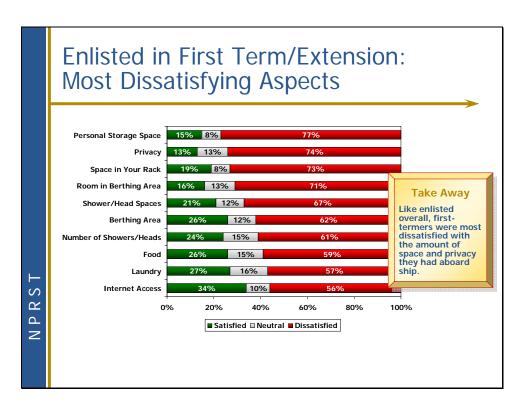
Responses were further analyzed to determine if aspects dissatisfying to both enlisted and officers were dissatisfying to all paygrade groupings. Results indicated that 4 of 6 aspects of shipboard life were dissatisfying to all paygrade groupings. Specifically, excluding CWOs due to their low numbers (n = 50), at least 35 percent of all paygrades were dissatisfied with showers/head spaces, mattresses, shower/head fixtures, and noise.



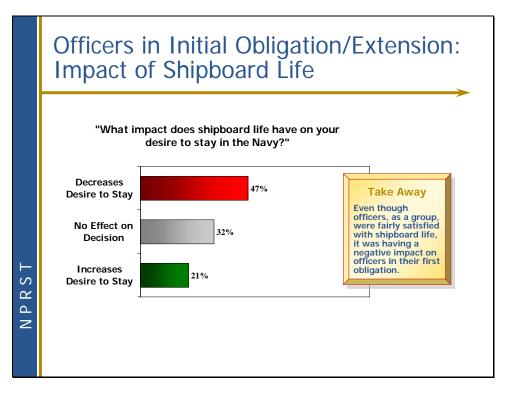
First-term enlisted reported that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy. To shed more light on this issue, a correlational analysis was conducted between the shipboard life impact item and the career-continuance item (i.e., "what is the likelihood of your staying in the Navy at your next decision point?"). A modest but statistically significant correlation of .33 (p < .01) was obtained. While this correlation does not imply causality (i.e., Sailors plan on leaving the Navy because of their shipboard experiences), it does indicate that a statistical relationship exists (see Table 2). For example, 52 percent of Sailors reporting that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy also said they were unlikely to stay the Navy at their next decision point. By comparison, only 26 percent of Sailors reporting that shipboard life had no effect on their desire to stay in the Navy, and 16 percent of those reporting that it increased their desire to stay, said they were unlikely to stay in the Navy.

Table 2
Career plans at next decision point

Impact of Shipboard Life on Desire to Stay in Navy	Unlikely to Stay	Undecided	Likely to Stay	Total
Decreases desire	52%	22%	26%	100%
No effect	26%	25%	49%	100%
Increases desire	16%	13%	71%	100%



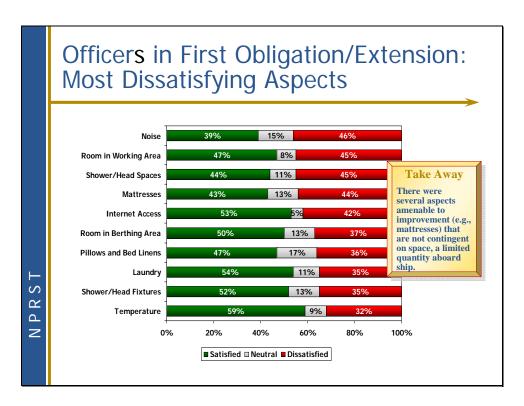
Given that 66 percent of first-term enlisted reported that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy, it is informative to view the figure above to see which aspects of shipboard life they were most dissatisfied with.



In an additional analysis, it was found that the correlation between the "impact" item and the item asking about career continuance was a modest .30~(p < .01). This correlation indicates that a relationship exists between the two items—individuals reporting that shipboard life decreased (increased) their desire to stay in the Navy were also more likely to report that they were planning to leave (stay in) the Navy (see Table 3). The most striking example of this relationship is found in the "Likely to Stay" column—only 38 percent of Sailors reporting that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy said they were likely to stay in the Navy at their next decision point. By comparison, 57 percent of Sailors who said that shipboard life had no effect on their desire to stay in the Navy, and 52 percent of those who said it increased their desire to stay, said they were likely to remain. Recent work done with Navy QOL and Navy-wide Personnel Surveys indicates that there is a strong relationship between expressed intentions to stay in the Navy and subsequent retention behavior.

Table 3
Career plans at next decision point

Impact of Shipboard Life on Desire to Stay in Navy	Unlikely to Stay	Undecided	Likely to Stay	Total
Decreases desire	35%	27%	38%	100%
No effect	24%	19%	57%	100%
Increases desire	7%	17%	52%	100%



Given that 47 percent of officers in their first obligation/extension reported that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy, analyses were also conducted to identify those aspects that these officers were most dissatisfied with.

Summary: Good News

- A majority of
 - Senior enlisted and officers were satisfied with shipboard life
 - Officers were satisfied with physical environment, services, and opportunities to satisfy social needs
 - Enlisted were satisfied with specific aspects of shipboard life, such as
 - » Safe conditions aboard ship
 - » Opportunity to feel part of a work team or division
 - » Opportunity to get together with friends aboard ship

The fact that senior personnel were most satisfied with shipboard life has psychological and organizational implications. Adapting to shipboard life quite probably plays a role in an individual's desire to attain senior-level status. That is, as junior personnel, the ardor of shipboard life may result in adaptation and growth, leading to the desire to stay in the Navy and further develop their careers. Screening and selecting individuals who might better adapt and succeed in shipboard environments would benefit both the Sailor and the Navy. Screening could be accomplished through the use of personality inventories and other psychological and organizational instruments.

The last two bullets for enlisted remind us of the social element that is operative, perhaps foremost in the context of shipboard life, when individuals are separated from family and friends.

I P R S

Summary: Areas for Improvement

- Lack of personal space and privacy was a major issue for enlisted in their first term
- Appreciable numbers of both enlisted and officers were dissatisfied with
 - Showers/head spaces
 - Mattresses
 - Showers/head fixtures
 - Laundry
 - Noise



NPRS

Social and environmental psychologists have long known that the opportunity for privacy is a basic human need defined as "selective control of access to the self or one's group" (Altman, 1975, p. 18). Further, privacy is related to other basic needs such as the need for personal space and the opportunity to set physical and personal boundaries ("territoriality"). Given the challenges of adapting to a new lifestyle, it would seem especially important for first-term enlisted to be able to satisfy their needs for privacy while operating within the constraints of Navy shipboard life. Future Navy ship platforms offer the promise of enhanced personal space and privacy for all Sailors.

Recommendations

- Where possible, address the aspects Sailors were dissatisfied with as a way of increasing QOL and retention
- Conduct periodic follow-up assessments/surveys to evaluate impact of design changes on Shipboard QOL
- Construct a shipboard habitability decision support system to aid program managers

IPRS-

It is recommended that researchers design a comprehensive web-based survey focused exclusively on shipboard habitability, using as resources for its content the Quality of Shipboard Life Assessment Tool (Tate & Hagan, 2000) and the Naval Vessel Rules (American Bureau of Shipping, 2004). It is further recommended that a habitability decision support system (DSS) be constructed and populated with information from the proposed survey. Survey results and objective data on habitability upgrades and repairs would be made available to NAVSEA and other users (e.g., claimants) and also entered into the DSS.

Using the Navy Evaluation Program to Track User Needs Electronically (NEPTUNE) as a model (Uriell & Schwerin, 2004), the completed habitability DSS would take the following form. The user would select a ship type (e.g., destroyer) of a particular class in a specific geographical location (e.g., Pacific Fleet). The user would then filter the DSS for Sailors with demographic characteristics of interest (e.g., paygrades E-4 to E-6 with engineering/hull ratings). Then, the DSS would be queried on a particular habitability issue (e.g., berthing) to determine how individuals rated that condition. Results would be shown in tables and graphs. On a broader level, the Destroyer Program Executive Officer at NAVSEA, for example, would be able to query the DSS on all destroyers of that class in the Navy.

The proposal for a survey focusing exclusively on shipboard habitability awaits future funding (see Appendix A). In the meantime, an expanded shipboard habitability section has been included in the 2006 Navy Quality of Life Survey. Working in conjunction with NAVSEA, updated modules address berthing facilities, facilities such as medical/dental and religious services, quality of life (time available for educational purposes, opportunity to send personal e-mail messages, etc.), and access to a variety of relaxing activities (physical fitness activities, listening to music, surfing the Internet, etc.).

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Appendix A Proposed Shipboard Habitability Research Program

Proposed Shipboard Habitability Research Program

Problem and Developmental Objective

The Department of Defense (2003) established the following requirement for program managers (PMs) at the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), which oversees the design and development of new ships:

The PM shall work with habitability representatives to establish requirements for the physical environment (e.g., adequate space and temperature control) and, if appropriate, requirements for personnel services (e.g., medical and mess) and living conditions (e.g., berthing and personal hygiene) for conditions that have a direct impact on meeting or sustaining system performance or that have such an adverse impact on quality of life and morale that recruitment or retention is degraded (p. 32).

However, the information required to meet that requirement is lacking. That is, currently, no scientifically defensible, systematic, Navy-wide data are collected on shipboard quality of life (QOL) in general and shipboard habitability in particular. As a result, no means exist to determine how satisfied or dissatisfied Sailors are with their shipboard experience or to determine if shipboard QOL impacts performance.

Research on the performance issue is vitally needed. The reason is clear: if habitability is not currently a key variable in performance, it will become so in the not too distant future. That is, as the Navy shifts to smaller ships with smaller crews, shipboard life will become more arduous as crewmembers are required to successfully perform multiple functions. Improved shipboard habitability (i.e., improved living and working conditions) will be needed to sustain crewmembers under that rigorous regimen. Since habitability is inextricably linked with the characteristics of one's physical surroundings (e.g., consider berthing, the need for privacy, and personal storage capabilities), ship design work needs to change to keep pace.

Therefore, it is recommended that self-report habitability data be collected as part of a programmatic, longitudinal effort. Further, it is recommended that such data be combined with repair and retrofit data and be used to populate a decision support system that NAVSEA program executive officers and ship designers can use as an aid to ship construction.

Science and Technology Content and Approach

Current State of the Art

Only two Navy-wide studies have been conducted in the last five years that provide any data on shipboard life. A survey methodology was employed. The Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NPRDC) examined shipboard QOL and habitability as one part of the 1999 Navy QOL Survey (Wilcove & Schwerin, 2002), and Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST) expanded the shipboard QOL

item module substantially in the 2002 Navy QOL Survey (Wilcove, 2005). One of the findings from the 2002 survey highlighted the effect of shipboard life on Sailors—66 percent of first-term enlisted and 47 percent of officers in their first term of obligated service reported that shipboard life decreased their desire to stay in the Navy.

Some additional information on shipboard habitability was collected by Tate and Hagan (2000) through self-report pilot studies. These studies classified habitability into 21 classes of factors, such as privacy, permanent accommodation berthing spaces, surge/overflow berthing spaces, recreation, professional growth/training, personal services, environment, access to topside, and steady state noise.

At this point, no Navy-wide survey has been conducted by platform and class to determine how satisfied or dissatisfied individuals are with habitability conditions that are of key importance to them. In addition, no surveys have used an available technique called conjoint analysis that allows the researcher to determine how important a physical feature (e.g., a "sit-up bunk") is relative to another (e.g., better mattresses) or how important one issue (e.g., time available to read manuals) is relative to another (time available for the multi-media center).

In addition, readily available techniques, such as mock-ups and simulations, have been under-utilized to collect data on shipboard habitability. McArt, Blasdel, and Hassid (1974) reported what was probably the best use of simulations, describing their approach this way:

In order to gain a better understanding of the perceptual and affective aspects of lighting and color applications in interior space, four experiments were conducted in which U. S. Navy enlisted personnel rated slide views of a variety of interior schemes produced by means of a scale model simulating a typical destroyer messing area (p. 29).

In an otherwise drab and arduous environment, such issues become important to personnel (American Bureau of Shipping, 2004).

Another technique that has been neglected is "policy capturing" or decision modeling that enables the researcher to construct "rules of operation" that guide the cognitive processes of decision makers (cf., Webster & Trevino, 1995). This information helps to illuminate the key issues under consideration in the decision making process and the kinds of trade-offs that are made. Armed with this knowledge, the researcher can (1) design surveys that better meet the information needs of their customers and (2) design more useful decision support systems.

Emerging Technology

There are several emerging technologies that will provide more real-time, real life data on shipboard habitability or provide more sophisticated means to analyze data. These techniques are virtual reality, data mining, and artificial intelligence. Their application to shipboard habitability concerns is described below in the proposed research program.

Future Scientific Study/Technological Development

Phase 1: Discovery.

Before a DSS can be built, information to populate it needs to be acquired. A number of approaches will be used for that effort, including:

- Focus groups—onsite information will be collected aboard each platform to
 identify habitability conditions viewed as acceptable and unacceptable.
 Participants will be asked how (or if) desirable habitability improvements would
 impact the installation and operation of weapon systems and their ability to
 perform their jobs. Behaviorally anchored questions will be designed to enable
 participants to discuss the concepts of personal space, territoriality, crowding,
 privacy, and personal control.
- Navy-wide habitability survey—this tool would make use of the information gained from the focus groups, Tate and Hagan's (2000) work, and *Naval Vessel Rules* (American Bureau of Shipping, 2004). It would rely heavily on conjoint analysis and would be conducted on a recurring basis.
- Mock-ups—scale and/or real-life shipboard conditions will be constructed and varied to determine the effect on participants (e.g., spatially different configurations of the berthing area or mess areas with partitions and/or "behavioral zoning").
- Virtual reality—experiments will be designed and conducted similar to the situations addressed in the mock-ups to see if results converge across the two techniques.
- Decision modeling ("policy capturing" methods)—these techniques will be used to provide insight into the decision-making process of individuals tasked with the responsibility of designing ships.
- Objective data—ship repair and retrofit data will be collected (cost, frequency, time to implement, etc.).

Phase 2: Analysis and Assimilation

- Data mining—A database will be constructed to store these multi-method sources
 of data. As data mining techniques evolve, they will be used to uncover patterns
 and relationships among variables that can help improve the decision-making
 process.
- Artificial intelligence—this technique will be employed to help decision makers resolve complex trade-off issues among multiple variables. As has been stated: "future systems will ask you what help you need and automatically call in the appropriate applications to aid you in solving your problem" (*TechEncyclopedia*, www.techweb.com).

Phase 3: Decision Support System

A system will be built from the ground up to provide both query and artificial intelligence capabilities. The query function would simply allow decision-makers to "slice and dice" available information by demographics or ship platforms and classes. The data stored in the system would be updated as costs change, opinions of crewmembers change, and the functions and internal configurations of ships change.

Payoff to the Navy

- 1. The Navy will be in a better position to design ships that sustain and improve performance without sacrificing weapon system capabilities.
- 2. There will be a continuing data flow that will enable the Navy to update their decision-making processes commensurate with changing costs, trade-offs, and Sailor preferences.
- 3. Sailors will experience an improved quality of life aboard ship.
- Improved quality of life aboard ship will enable the Navy to retain technologically sophisticated, productive individuals for demanding mid-grade and senior grade billets.
- 5. Advance planning based on sound data will enable the Navy to design ships that will meet the requirements for which they were designed for a longer period of time. Without such data, there is a greater risk of miscalculation and design flaws that can only be rectified through retrofits or not at all.

Appendix B Navy Times Cover Story (Oct 27, 2003) on Shipboard Life

NavyTimes .com



All smiles on deck?

What you love — and hate — about shipboard life

By Mark D. Faram
Times staff writer

Three years ago, when the Navy asked what sailors thought of life at sea, it got an earful about crummy heads and showers. Enlisted sailors groused about the lack of privacy in their cramped quarters. Officers griped about the noise — and everyone despised the Navy's mattresses. A clear majority of sailors said they were dissatisfied with life at sea.

Last year, when the Navy again asked about quality of life, sailors still complained about a lack of shipboard privacy and the noise — and they still hate the mattresses. But

the majority has shifted. Most say they are generally satisfied with their life on ship, or at least ambivalent on the subject.

"Yeah, the mattresses are not comfortable, not at all," said Lt. j.g. Jay Moore, the sonar-division officer on board the attack submarine Oklahoma City and a former enlisted submariner.

"They're constantly updating the technology in other equipment. Why can't we do that in the mattress world?"

Moore effectively straddles the officer and enlisted communities, where there's still a sharp division in the level of satisfaction with life in the Navy and at sea.

Sixty percent of officers surveyed said they're OK with life at sea, up sharply from 38 percent just three years ago.

That contrasts with just a 37 percent satisfaction rate among enlisted sailors, though that is also up from a lowly 24 percent three years ago.

"Junior- and midgrade enlisted in a lot of ways are still dissatisfied with various aspects of shipboard life," said Dr. Gerry Wilcove, a research psychologist with the Navy Personnel Research Studies and Technology department of Navy Personnel Command in Millington, Tenn.

But, compared with the 1999 survey—
the last time the Navy polled sailors about
quality-of-life issues—rank-and-file
satisfaction is growing in many areas. Wilcove
cautions that the questions were worded a bit
differently in 2002 from the previous survey—an effect he can't yet gauge.

"But yes, it's encouraging that the trend is upward," he said.

But the early results — published here — seem to indicate that while much work needs to be done, shipboard life is improving.

Personal space

At the top of the list of things enlisted sailors hate about life at sea is the lack of space — storage space, berthing space and space in the rack.

"It sure would be nice if they found a way to improve the amount of personal space we get on board ship," said Jesse Baugh, an air traffic controller second class (AW) aboard the San Diego based assault ship Boxer.

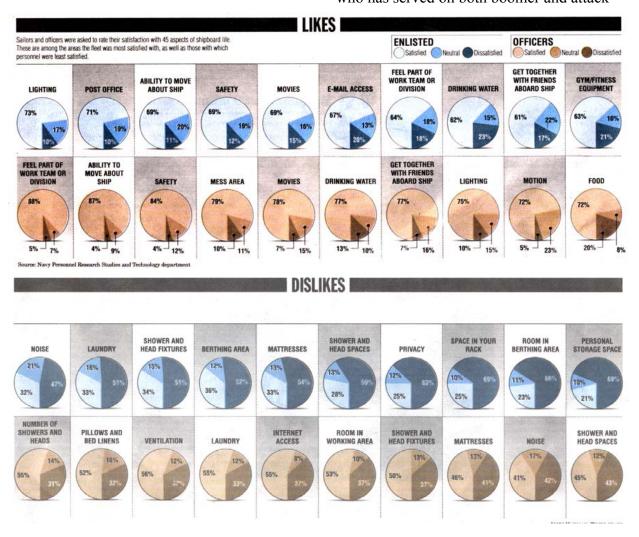
"It's more of an issue for me on deployment than in port," said Baugh, who has an apartment in town. "Most of my stuff is at home, and I usually only keep an extra set of clean utilities and whatever [service] uniform is in season when we're not underway."

Only 36 percent of blueshirts are satisfied with the state of shipboard berthing, but that's up from 21 percent three years ago.

Satisfaction with privacy, too, has improved since the last survey, rising from 12 to 25 percent.

While space issues are tough on surface ships, they're even worse on submarines.

"That's totally true — you've heard of hot racking. It doesn't only apply to sleeping," said Mess Management Specialist 2nd Class (SS) Joseph Henry, a 10-year Navy veteran who has served on both boomer and attack



submarines. He said sailors who share racks also have to share limited storage space under the racks.

He sees two solutions: find more space for sailors on submarines or cut down on the uniforms they're required to bring on deployments.

"That's what I would look at. Shirts, socks, underwear and the uniform you're going to wear underway and that's about it," he said. "They make you take a lot more that I feel is unnecessary."

Dress uniforms, he believes, are excess baggage. "I understand why they make us bring them, in case we hit a port and have a reason to wear them," he said.

Sailors on surface ships like the destroyer McCampbell resort to finding out-of-the-way areas when seeking a bit of privacy.

Since enlisting almost two years ago, Gas Turbine Systems Technician Seaman James Wilson has spent nine months at sea.

"I figured there was going to be tight room," Wilson said. "Our berthing space is always full."

He often escapes to the engine spaces for some private time when not on watch.

The McCampbell is the full-time home to Wilson, who is 21 and single. He had few complaints.

"I'm happy living on the ship," he said while dropping off a uniform at an embroidery shop near the San Diego Naval Station's main gate. "It's a lot easier for me because I don't have to move my things on and off the ship."

Wilson said he gets a good night's sleep on the destroyer. "I like how the bunks are set up," aligned "bow to stern," he said.

But about those mattresses ...

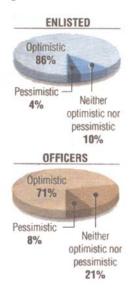
"Our mattresses are way too thin," he said.

The Navy gradually has been replacing its mattresses with a newer, thicker version, but more data is needed to see if sailors are just as unhappy with the improved versions.

"That would be a good example of an issue we'd recommend be looked at in greater detail," said Wilcove, the researcher.

Wilson says he 'd welcome thicker, more comfortable mattresses. He'd also like a larger and longer bunk because existing racks crowd his 5-foot-10 frame. "I seriously don't see how the tall guys do it," he said.

How do you feel about your life at the present time?



Green hair

Meanwhile, in officer country, the accommodations are much better. That doesn't mean there aren't complaints.

Moore, on the Oklahoma City, said his worst officer berthing is still a lot better than what he remembers from his enlisted days.

"Life at sea isn't easy for anyone, but I knew what I was getting into when I joined," he said.

He also doesn't like the Navy's pillows — an item in the top 10 list of what officers aren 't satisfied with, though it's not a top complaint for deckplate sailors.

"I like to have neck support when I sleep and these pillows just don't have it," Moore said. "They just flatten out, and I have to fold them over or bunch them up to get any level of comfort."

What officers hate the most, according to the survey, are their showers and heads; it's almost an even split between the 43 percent who don't like their facilities and the 45 percent who do. Twelve percent were neutral on the subject.

It could depend on one's point of view.

"I'm pretty happy with the heads we've got here on the Boxer," said Lt. j.g. Jennifer Rossi, the ship's electronic warfare officer.

"Our quality of life on this ship is really good," she said. "I don't really have too many complaints."

She also lives off the ship when in port and shares a stateroom with another female junior officer when underway.

"Still, I've been on ships where there's so much chlorine in the water it can turn your hair green," she said. Other complaints she's heard from women on ships are that the water's so heavily laden with chemicals it dries out your skin.

Where she sees room for improvement is in laundry facilities. Self-service laundry reduced sailors' reliance on ships' laundry services, but 32 percent of officers and 51 percent of enlisted sailors still aren't happy with shipboard laundry facilities.

Rossi says access to self-service laundry facilities while on deployment can be tricky.

"There are about 70 officers on board here," she said. "The males, they share two washers, and all the females share a single washer.

"It gets a little more difficult when all the Marines and the fleet surgical teams come aboard with all the nurses."

Team players

Eighty -eight percent of officers surveyed said the most satisfying part of life at sea is

being part of a "work team or division." Rossi agrees.

"It's true about the team situation in this line of work," she said. "When you're underway for six months straight, you get to know the people you work with very well and it's fun to see the team come together."

Moore sees this happen in two different ways on the Oklahoma City.

"I think if you consider the wardroom as a division, we're well bonded on the [junior officer] side," he said "That is important to me. We're all given missions to do and we 're responsible for seeing it happen. I like that."

The dynamics, though, can be a bit tricky sometimes.

"It can go to the opposite extreme when you're in a division that doesn't get along well," he said.

E-mail and Internet

The advent of e-mail has had quite an impact on life at sea. Within the last five years, most sailors have gone from the relative isolation of the occasional mail call to the ability to communicate in near-real time with family and friends ashore.

For enlisted sailors, 67 percent taking the survey said e-mail was one of the most satisfying parts of their seagoing life, while just under 71 percent of officers felt the same way.

On submarines, where mail call is almost nonexistent, e-mail is often the only link to the outside world.

"We didn't have e-mail on my last ship," said Henry, who left the ballistic missile submarine Michigan almost five years ago to go to recruiting duty. That alone, he said, has improved his quality of life more than anything.

"It's really nice to be able to communicate with home like that," he said. But no one at sea has flawless e-mail access.

"We have to be in a particular window for us to be able to send or receive e-mail. Sometimes, we're there every day and sometimes not for a week."

Rossi, too, says e-mail is a great shipboard perk — as long as sailors understand the limitations.

"It was spotty at times when we were in the [Persian] Gulf during [operations] Enduring and Iraqi Freedom," she said. "There were just so many ships competing for bandwidth, and then there were times it was down for security purposes. But you just deal with that as it comes."

For sailors with Internet access, 37 percent of enlisted sailors said they are happy with their level of access, while 48 percent of officers agreed.

Ambience

And what, you might ask, are sailors most satisfied with about shipboard life?

Lighting. A whopping 73 percent of sailors voted positive on the survey, with only ten percent negative. The issue was eighth on the officers' top-10 list of satisfying aspects.

"It's not something I really think about," Rossi said, laughing, "but our lighting on the Boxer is pretty good."

"The P-ways are brighter because they're painted white and the light reflects off the bulkheads."

Finding an escape

Eighty -two percent of enlisted sailors and 94 percent of officers surveyed say they're satisfied with their life overall. But when it comes to the military way of life, satisfaction drops to 59 percent of enlisted sailors and 82 percent of officers.

For Henry, the greatest part of his satisfaction comes from spending time with his wife and five children when he 's in port.

"Just like every other sailor, I'd like to

A HAPPIER FLEET

For almost every aspect of their careers, relationships and lifestyle, sailors and officers participating in the 2002 Navy Quality of Life Survey reported a higher level of satisfaction than they did in the 1999 survey.

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Note: N/A indicates the question	Satis	fied	Neu	Iral	Dissati	stied	\$ 9115	100	Neu	tral	Dissat	istied
was not asked in 1999 or that the results are not available.	2002	1999	2002	1999 -	2002	4999	2002	1999	2002	1999	2002	1999
Your life overall	82%	64%	7%	13%	11%	23%	94%	83 %	1%	4%	5%	139
Military way of life	59	N/A	10	N/A	31	N/A	82	N/A	4	N/A	14	N/A
Career development	67	N/A	10	N/A	23	IVA	86	N/A	4	N/A	1	N/A
Current job	65	. 54	9	16	25	30	79	71	8	8	16	21
Shipboard life	37	24	16	16	47	60	60	38	12	11	28	51
Personal health	76	71;	11	13	13	16	85	80	5	8.	10	-12
Preparedness to do your job	78	N/A	12	N/A	10	N/A	88	N/A	- 6	N/A	G	N/A
Residence	70	67	11	13	19	20	90	81	4	7	6	12
Neighborhood	70	65	16	19	14	16	90	86	6	7	4	7
Leisure and recreation	66	54	17	18	17	28	78	61	9	14	13	25
Friends and friendships	76	72	12	18.	12	10	85	72	7	16	8	12
Relationships with relatives	71	78	11	12	18	10	80	72	7	16	13	12
Marriage/intimate relationship	77	84	8	5	15	11	87	88	3	4	10	8
Relationship with your children	82	77	7	8	11	15	91	88	3	3	6	9
Personal development	72	N/A	11	N/A	17	N/A	85	N/A	6	N/A	9	N/A
Standard of living/income	49	34	10	14	41	52	80	67	6	- 11	14	22
Spiritual well-being	72%	N/A	21%	N/A	7%	N/A	85%	N/A	11%	N/A	4%	N/A

Source: Navy Personnel Research Studies and Technology department

JOHN HARMAN, TIMES STAFF

spend more time at home. But hey, we got a job to do — that's what being in the Navy's all about."

But "when we're home, my work schedule lets me get home just before the kids," he said. "I can't complain about that."

But shipboard life has its perks.

"You sure get more money at sea," Henry said. "I make almost \$600 more a month being on sea duty. Not that I'm just money hungry, but that's a whole other check for most families."

San Diego bureau chief Gidget Fuentes contributed to this report. Mark Faram covers enlisted personnel issues. His e-mail address is mfaram@navytimes.com.

Appendix C 2002 Navy Quality of Life Survey



Chief of Naval Personnel Washington, DC

Navy Quality of Life Survey

















62 **Dear Survey Participant,**

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This survey will ask you a number of questions about how you feel about your life. There are many aspects to life and this survey attempts to cover the major ones for most people. Despite the survey length, we think you will find most of the questions interesting and easy to answer because they ask you about YOUR life. Because all people don't feel the same way about what happens to them in everyday life, there are no right or wrong answers.

We are interested in YOUR opinions. We hope that you will answer each question carefully and frankly. Your answers will help us form an accurate assessment of the quality of life (QOL) experienced by Navy personnel. Your responses will never be singled out individually and you are free to leave blank any question you do not wish to answer.

The Navy QOL Survey is being conducted by the Institute for Organizational Assessment (PERS-14), at the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department (NPRST) of the Navy Personnel Command. If you have any questions, please call or email us at:

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or

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Thank you VERY much for your opinions!

IMPORTANT MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- **★ USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY.**
- ★ Do NOT use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens.
- **★** Erase cleanly and completely any changes you make.
- ★ Make black marks that fill in the entire circle.
- **★** Do NOT make stray marks on the form.
- **★** Do NOT fold, tear, or mutilate this form.
- **★** When applicable, write the numbers in the boxes at the top of the block.

USE A No. 2 PENCIL

CORRECT:



INCORRECT: \checkmark

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Public Law 93-579, called the Privacy Act of 1974, requires that you be informed of the purpose of this survey and of the uses to be made of the information collected.

AUTHORITY: The Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department may collect the information requested in this survey under the authority of Title 5, U.S. Code 301, and Title 10, U.S. Code 3051 and 3052, and Executive Order 9397. License to administer this survey is granted under OPNAV Report Control Symbol 1700-5, which expires on 31 Dec 2009.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The information collected in this survey will be used to evaluate existing and proposed policies, procedures, and programs in the Navy. The data will be analyzed and maintained by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department.

ROUTINE USES: None

CONFIDENTIALITY: All responses will be held in confidence. The information you provide will be considered only when statistically combined with the responses of others, and will NOT be identified with any single individual. Personal identifiers will be used only to conduct retention and other follow-on research as needed. The information provided will NOT become part of your permanent record and will NOT affect your career in any way.

PARTICIPATION: Providing information is completely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except lack of your opinions in the survey results.

	CAREER AND JOB	6. How many days during the past 12 months have you been away from your permanent duty station (berthed out of the area, not at home) for activities such as	63 62 61 60
1.	What was your career plan when you joined the Navy?	deployment, work-ups, training, and TAD?	59
2.	 To complete my initial enlistment or obligation, then leave the Navy To complete training in a trade or skill, then leave the Navy To make the Navy a career (20 or more years) I was not sure of my plans when I joined Other (Please specify) How likely is it that you will stay in the Navy at least until you are eligible to retire? Mark only ONE answer. 	 None 1-30 (one month or less) 31-60 (between one and two months) 61-120 (between three and four months) 121-180 (between five and six months) 181-240 (between seven and eight months) More than 240 days (more than eight months) 7. In your current assignment, how many hours have you worked in a typical week at your Navy job?	57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48
	 Eligible to retire now Definitely will stay in the Navy until retirement Probably will stay in the Navy until retirement Don't know if I will stay in the Navy until retirement 	 40 hours or less 41-50 hours 51-60 hours 61-70 hours 71-80 hours 	47 46 45 44 43 42
3.	 Probably will NOT stay in the Navy until retirement Definitely will NOT stay in the Navy until retirement If you are eligible to retire, what are your career plans?	81 or more hours8. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?	39 38
	O Have decided to leave new		37 36 35 34
	Have decided to leave nowHave made no decision yetHave decided to stay	W. Totalis Color W. Color Colo	33 32 31
4.	How much time remains in your current enlistment or service obligation (include obligated time left in current tour)? Less than 3 months 3 months to less than 7 months 7 months to less than 1 year 1 year to less than 2 years 2 years to less than 3 years 3 years or more	a. I would be very happy to spend the rest of my career in the Navy b. I enjoy discussing the Navy with people in the civilian world c. I really feel as if the Navy's problems are my own d. I do not think that I could easily become as attached to another organization as I am to the Navy	30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21
5.	At your next decision point, how likely is it that you will remain in the Navy (Enlisted: reenlisting or extending; Officers: accepting new orders or extending)?	e. I feel like "part of the family" in the Navy f. I feel "emotionally attached" to the Navy g. The Navy has a great deal of	19 18 17 16
	O Does not apply/Involuntarily separating	personal meaning for me h. I feel a strong sense of belonging to the Navy	15 14 13
	Very LikelyLikelyUndecidedUnlikelyVery Unlikely		13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5
T	C-:	-3 	3 2

63 62 61		How satisfied are you with the fo	ollowing aspects of	10. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements?
59 58 57 56 55 54		(2) (3) (4) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4		CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
53 52	JO	B SATISFACTION		a. My current assignment is career
51	a. b.	Your co-workers Your pay	000000	enhancing b. I have been adequately recognized
49	c. d.	Your benefits The amount of support and		for my accomplishments on my EVALs/FITREPS
47 46 45	e.	guidance you receive from your supervisor The amount of job security	000000	c. I have made sufficient progress/ advancement in my designator, rating, or community
44	f.	you have The opportunity for personal	000000	d. I expect to be advanced within my current term of service,
42		growth and development on your job	000000	commitment, or obligated service
39 38 37	g.	The degree of respect and fair treatment you receive from superiors		What impact does your career development have on your ability to perform your job?
36	h.	The amount of challenge in your job	000000	Greatly increases job performanceIncreases job performance
35 34 33	i.	The feeling of accomplishment you get from doing your job	000000	No effect on job performance Decreases job performance
32	j. k.	The leadership provided by your superiors Ability to work independently	000000	Greatly decreases job performance12. What impact does your career development have on
30	l.	A job free from problems (e.g., able to concentrate, tolerance		your desire to stay in the Navy?
29 28 27	_	for mistakes)		Greatly increases desire to stayIncreases desire to stay
26 25	m.	The physical environment		No effect on decisionDecreases desire to stayGreatly decreases desire to stay
25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18	n.	where your work takes place The pace of your work	000000	13. What impact does your current job have on your
21	0.	The number of people available to get the work done	000000	desire to stay in the Navy?
19 18	p. q.	The number of quick response tasks The time available to do a	000000	Greatly increases desire to stayIncreases desire to stayNo effect on decision
16 15	r.	good job Availability of equipment	000000	Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay
14	S.	The age of the equipment you use in your work	000000	
13 12 11 10	t. u.	Availability of tools Availability of supplies	0000000	
9	V. W.	Availability of repair parts Availability of outside maintenance support	0000000	
7		manitorianos support		
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2				
2		_	C	-44
1				

	SHIPBOARD LIFE	19. When did you last serve aboard ship for 90 days or	63 62
	SHIPBOARD LIFE	more/60 days or more for submariners?	61
14.	How many times have you been on deployment during the past 5 years? (A "deployment" is scheduled time away from homeport for 90 days or more/60 days or	Currently serving aboard ship for that length of timeWithin the last year	59 58 57
	more for submariners.)	1-2 years ago	56
		3-4 years ago	55
	One None	5-6 years agoMore than 6 years ago	54
	One Two	Go to PERSONAL HEALTH on Page 6	52
	O Three		51
	O Four or more	20. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of	50
15	Are you now or have you ever served aboard ship for	shipboard life?	49 48
13.	90 days or more/60 days or more for submariners?	\3\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	47
			46
	Yes, I am currently serving aboard ship		45
	Yes, I have served aboard ship in the past, but I am not currently aboard		44
	ship Go to Question 19		42
	No, I have never served aboard	FACILITIES	41
	ship Go to PERSONAL HEALTH on	The westing eres	40 39
	Page 6	a. The working area b. The berthing area	38
16.	Which of the following statements describes why you	c. Pillows and bed linens	37
	are currently serving aboard ship? Mark only ONE	d. Mattresses	36
	answer.	e. Space in your rack	35
	I am presently on deployment	f. The shower/head spaces g. Shower/head fixtures	33
	- I am living and working aboard ship in port	h. Number of showers/heads	32
\vdash	-○ I am working aboard ship in port and living	i. Personal storage space OOOOOO	31
	elsewhere	CED/ICEC	30 29
	- I am currently assigned to a ship, but living and working ashore (e.g., Blue/Gold crews)	SERVICES	28
	.	j. The mess area	27
	Go to Question 19	k. Food OOOOO	26 25
17.	How long is your scheduled deployment for?	m. Lounges in berthing area	24
		n. Lounges outside berthing area	23
	2 months	o. The gym/physical fitness	23 22 21
	3 months 4 months	equipment aboard ship p. Recreational activities	20
	5 months	q. Movies	19
	6 months or more	r. The Library/Multimedia	18
40	He wild the transfer to the best of the control of	Resource Center OOOOOO	17
18.	How much time is remaining in your deployment?	s. Internet access (e.g., World Wide Web)	16 15
	1 month or less	t. Email access	14
	O 2 months	u. Personal computers	13
	3 months	v. Ship's store	12
	4 months5 months	w. Barber shop x. Post office	10
	6 months or more	y. Snack bar	9
		z. Vending machines	8
		aa. Laundry OOOOOO	7
			5
			4
	C-		3
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	TEL STATE OF THE S		PERSONAL H	EALIH
How satisfied are you with		23	What is the state of your heal	th?
the following aspects of	Control of the contro	25.	What is the state of your hear	ur:
shipboard life?			O Evacilant	
1				
	_			
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT			Fair	
			O Poor	
bb. Lighting			Very poor	
cc. Temperature				
		24	Please answer the following	questions regarding
1			Sources of infedical and defite	in care.
				MILL CALL CO.
				30 81 V
1				\$ \$ \$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
jj. Safety				10000
				12/2
SOCIAL & OTHER FACTORS				
	"	a	Whom do you see for the major	rity of
kk Privacy		a.		
J		I.		
		b.		
area				000
mm. Amount of room in working		C.	Whom do your dependents see	for the
area			majority of their medical care?	
nn. Ability to get in touch with your		d.		for the
		"		
			majority of their dental bare.	
		0.5	Harris and afficient area constructed to the	. fallandar assesses of
		25.	_	e following aspects of
			your health and health care?	
qq. Ability to move about the ship			\6\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	(2) (2) (3)
rr. Quality of port calls				Charles Con
ss. Number of port calls			CHIEF THE	Tax of the last of
			125 0	
21 What impact does shiphoard life h	ave on your ability to		* Tiga	184 185 188 188 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	lave on your ability to			
perform your Job?				
		l		
	ance	a.		
 Increases job performance 		b.	Your level of energy	
		C.		
	ance			
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l				
•	ave on your desire to	g.		
stay in the Navy?			life	
		h.	Your medical care	
Greatly increases desire to sta	y	i.	Your dental care	0000000
•	у	i. i.		0000000
O Increases desire to stay	у	i. j.	Your dependents' medical	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decision	у	<u></u>	Your dependents' medical care	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decision		<u></u>	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall (2) How claims are handled	0000000
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall	
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall (2) How claims are handled	
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall (2) How claims are handled (3) Customer service (4) Amount of paperwork	
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall (2) How claims are handled (3) Customer service (4) Amount of paperwork (5) Medical services	
Increases desire to stayNo effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay		k. I.	Your dependents' medical care Your dependents' dental care TRICARE (1) Overall (2) How claims are handled (3) Customer service (4) Amount of paperwork	
	the following aspects of shipboard life? PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT bb. Lighting	the following aspects of shipboard life? PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT bb. Lighting	the following aspects of shipboard life? PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT bb. Lighting cc. Temperature dd. Ventilation ee. Cleanliness ff. Odor gg. Noise hh. Motion ii. Vibration jj. Safety SOCIAL & OTHER FACTORS kk. Privacy II. Amount of room in berthing area mm. Amount of room in working area nn. Ability to get in touch with your family/friends ashore oo. The opportunity to feel part of a work team or division pp. Opportunity to get together with friends aboard ship qq. Ability to move about the ship rr. Quality of port calls ss. Number of port calls ss. Number of port calls cd. Temperature a. Ability to move about the ship rr. Quality of port calls ss. Number of port calls cd. Temperature a. Decreases job performance b. Decreases job performance Conceases job perfor	the following aspects of shipboard life? PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT bb. Lighting cc. Temperature dd. Ventilation ee. Cleanliness fi. Odor gg. Noise hh. Motion jj. Safety SOCIAL & OTHER FACTORS kk. Privacy li. Amount of room in berthing area mm. Amount of room in working area nn. Ability to get in touch with your familyfriends ashore oo. The opportunity to feel part of a work team or division pp. Opportunity to get together with friends absord ship qq. Ability to move about the ship rr. Quality of port calls ss. Number of port calls 22. What impact does shipboard life have on your ability to perform your job? A your current weight b. Your level of energy c. How well you sleep d. The amount of sleep you get e. Your physical fitness

26. What impact does your personal health have on your	30. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the	62
ability to perform your job?	following statements?	60
Greatly increases job performance	(C) \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$C)	59
Increases job performance		58
No effect on job performance		57
O Decreases job performance		56
Greatly decreases job performance		55
		54
27. What impact does your personal health have on your		53
desire to stay in the Navy?	a. My Navy training/education has	52
_	been effective	51
Greatly increases desire to stay	b. My job matches my level of ability	50
Increases desire to stay	c. My job matches my level of training	49
No effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay	d. My job matches my level of experience	48
Decreases desire to stayGreatly decreases desire to stay	experience e. My Navy training/education has	46
Greatly decreases desire to stay	allowed me to excel on the job	45
	f. I am satisfied with the level of	44
SAILOR PREPAREDNESS	operational training (on-the-job	43
	experiences) I have received in the	42
CAU OR RECENERAL TO THE STATE OF THE STATE O	Navy	41
SAILOR PREPAREDNESS refers to your preparation and ability to perform your Navy job. This includes	g. My other duties, such as collateral	40
your formal and on-the-job training, your	duties or working parties, take away	39
preparations for deployment, and other factors that	from my primary duties	38
may affect your job.	h. The majority of my time in the Navy	37
may anost your jour	has been spent working in my rating	36
20. If you have to double on about notice in the future	(enlisted) or my major field/specialty	35
28. If you have to deploy on short notice in the future, have you made provisions for each of the following?	i. The time I spend away from	33
nave you made provisions for each of the following?	homeport/permanent duty station	32
AAAA	increases my desire to leave the	31
1000	Navy OOOOO	30
VOTE STATE OF THE		29
1 32	31. Where have you been located for the past month?	28
		27
a. A will	Ashore	26
b. A joint checking account	Ashore and deployed	25
c. A power of attorney d. Childcare	O Deployed — Go to Question 34	24
e. Elder care	32. In the past month, how much time did you take off	22
f. Care for pets	from work for each of the following FAMILY reasons	21
g. An updated SGLI	(include instances when you arrived late or left early	20
h. An updated Page 2	or took scheduled leave time)?	19
i. Storage of possessions	·	18
j. Payment of bills	18/16/15/15/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/16/	17
k. Management of investments		16
I. Family health care	187 12 12 12 12 12	15
20. If you are deployed, house you look they from your look	183	14
29. If you are deployed, have you lost time from work due to any of the following personal reasons? <i>Mark ALL</i>		12
that apply.	a. Caring for children (e.g., a sick	11
wpp.y.	child, school visits, no sitter,	10
Does not apply/Not deployed	discipline)	9
, .,	b. Helping your spouse (e.g.,	8
Your education (if not part of your military duties)	illness or emotional problems)	7
Emergency leave	c. Family business (e.g., financial	6
Medical or dental needs	or housing matters)	5
Other (Please specify)	d. Family transportation	4
C-		
	7 e. Other family matters	3
	7 e. Other family matters	2

61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49		In the past month, how much time did you take off from work for each of the following PERSONAL reasons? (Include instances when you arrived late or left early or took scheduled leave time.) Your education (if not part of your military duties) Your transportation (e.g., your car		There may be several reasons why you decided to live where you do. Select ALL the reasons that apply from the below sections ("a" through "e"). Neighborhood Factors Quality of neighborhood Sense of community Sense of support for spouse/family Schools Commute convenience for service member Commute convenience for spouse/family member (e.g., spouse's job, children's school) Proximity to childcare Privacy
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40	c. d. e.	wouldn't start) Pregnancy (e.g., prenatal care or doctor visit) Your health (sick or doctor/dentist appointment) Personal business (e.g., financial matters) Other personal reasons	b.	 Security Convenience of community services and amenities Desire to "get away from the military" Economic Factors Utilities included in the rent Insufficient BAH Own a home already: Cannot afford to buy another one
39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28	34.	What impact does your preparedness have on your desire to stay in the Navy? Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay	c.	Own a home already: Waiting for it to sell Home ownership: An investment Home ownership: Plan to retire/separate Do not like to rent No adequate rental housing was available Government Housing Benefits Short or no waiting list Government housing benefits (e.g., property
27 26 25 24	Y	ESIDENCE means the place where you live ashore. IF DU ARE AT SEA, answer the questions in this section r the place where you live ashore.	d.	maintenance, access to self-help) Other (Please specify) Government Housing Barriers Currently waiting for government housing Waiting list for government housing too long Government housing not available
23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 6 5 4 3 2 1 1]]]]]]]]]	Where do you live at your PERMANENT DUTY STATION? Aboard ship in port Go to NEIGHBORHOOD on Page 9 Barracks/dorm (including BEQ or BOQ) Geographic bachelor's barracks Military family housing (on base) Military family housing (off base) Private Public Venture Housing Own my home (or pay mortgage), off base Rental housing, off base Other (Please specify)	е.	 Government housing not immediately available: Did not want to move more than once Quality Factors Larger housing Better quality Attractiveness of housing
2]		-8	

	ied are you with variousing ashore?	us aspects of your		NEIGHBORH	OC	D					
				you are in bachelor quarters, efers to the immediate area aro							
	84716411		40.	How satisfied are you with the for your neighborhood at your perm		_		-			
of your hou b. The floor pl c. The privacy d. The comfor (e.g., is it to	veness of the exterior sing an of your housing of your housing to f your housing to hot, too cold, too	000000			OSS STORY		ES NO FEET PROPERTY	18000 A	N. TISKIEL		
	on of your housing rell maintained?)	0000000	a.	The safety of your		H.	+	-] [
f. Quality of the		000000	b.	neighborhood The public services in your	0	0	<u>) C</u>	0	0	<u> </u>	
housing	ppliances (if provided	0000000		neighborhood (e.g., trash collection, mail delivery, police protection)	0						
 Quality of fi fixtures, sho 	xtures (faucets, light ower heads)	0000000	C.	The appearance of your neighborhood					П] [[
housing	t of space in your	000000	d. e.	The condition of other dwellings in the neighborhood The friendliness of people living	0	0	<u>)</u>	0	0	0] [-
	osets and other		f.	in your neighborhood The transportation services in	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0	<u> </u>	
I. The numbe	r of bedrooms your housing	0000000	g.	your neighborhood The sense of community in your	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0]
station	housing from duty	000000	h.	neighborhood The availability of retail services	0	0		0(0]
o. Location of	housing ct does your residence		 	in your neighborhood (e.g., groceries, dry cleaning) The amount of time it takes you	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0	0	
	erform your job?	se have on your	 	to get to work The availability of recreational	0	0	<u>) C</u>	0	0	<u> </u>	
Incre	tly increases job perfor ases job performances			programs/facilities in your neighborhood	0	0	<u>)</u>	00	0	0	
O Decre	ffect on job performance eases job performance tly decreases job perfo		k. 	The availability of parking in your neighborhood The quality of schools in your	0	0	<u>) C</u>	0	0		 -
_	ct does your residence		-	neighborhood	0	0		0	0]] [
	tay in the Navy?		41.	What impact does your neighbor ability to perform your job?	rhoo	d h	ave	on	you	r	[[[[
Incre	tly increases desire to sases desire to s	stay		 Greatly increases job perform 	man	ce					
O Decre	ffect on decision eases desire to stay			Increases job performanceNo effect on job performance	е						Ì
	tly decreases desire to	stay		Decreases job performanceGreatly decreases job performance	mar	тсе					[[[[
											[[]
											[[
		C	-9							a	ا د

63 62 61 60		What impact does your neighborhood have on your desire to stay in the Navy?	RELATIONSHIPS
59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51		Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay LEISURE AND RECREATION	Navy leadership recognizes that Navy life can present a challenge to maintaining a quality relationship with others such as friends, relatives, spouses/intimate others, and children. Your feedback will help Navy leaders better understand these challenges and make changes in these areas when possible.
50 49 48	43.	How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your leisure and recreational activities provided by the Navy?	FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIPS
47 46 45 44 43 42 41			46. Are your close friends mostly: Mark ALL that apply. Fellow Sailors at this location? Sailors who are stationed at other locations? Civilians in this area? Civilians "back home" or elsewhere?
40 39 38	b.	The variety of leisure activities The cost of leisure activities The facilities provided for leisure	Members of other military services?Other? (Please specify)
37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30	d.]e.]f.]g.	activities you enjoy The equipment provided for leisure activities you enjoy The amount of leisure time you have The quality of leisure activities for your children The availability of leisure activities for your children	47. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your friendships?
28 27 26	44.	The variety of leisure activities for your children What impact do leisure and recreation activities have on your ability to perform your job?	a. The amount of time you socialize with your close friends b. The support and
25 24 23 22 21 20 19		 Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance 	encouragement you receive from your close friends c. The opportunities you have to make new friends d. Your ability to maintain your close friendships
17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4	45.	What impact do leisure and recreation activities have on your desire to stay in the Navy? Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay	48. What impact do your friendships have on your ability to perform your job? Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance
7 6 5 4 3		C-10	10

	C-11	11	3
		h. The time away from home	6 5
	relatives	g. The physical aspect of your relationship	8
e.	independence OOOOOO The ease with which you can visit your	f. The level of respect in the relationship	10 9
d.	Your relatives' respect for your	between you and your partner	11
C.	Your relatives' support of your military career	military career e. The compatibility of interests	13
•	along with each other	d. Your partner's support of your	14
b.	your relatives OOOOOO How well you and your relatives get	c. The way conflicts are resolved with your partner	15
a.	The amount of contact you have with	relationship OOOOO	17 16
		relationship b. The communication within the	18
		you receive in your	20 19
	Washington Colonial C	a. The love and understanding	21
			23
	\&\&\&\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		24
	your relationship with your relatives?		26 25
52 .	How satisfied are you with the following aspects of		27
e.	Other close relatives		29
d.	In-laws OOOOOO	56. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your marriage/intimate relationship?	30
b.	Grandparent(s) Brother(s)/Sister(s) OOOOOOO	56. How eatisfied are you with the following concern of	32
a.	Parent(s)	on Page 12	33
		Go to RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILDREN	35
		Not seriously involved with anyone	36
		 Involved in a serious intimate relationship, but not married 	38
		Married	39
		55. At this time are you:	41
•	spend with the relatives listed below?		42
51.	How satisfied are you with the amount of time you	MARRIAGE/INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP	44
	RELATIONSHIP	,	45
	O Yes O No Go to MARRIAGE/INTIMATE	Decreases desire to stayGreatly decreases desire to stay	46
		No effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay	48
JU.	Do you have any living relatives (parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, and/or in-laws)?	 Increases desire to stay 	49
5 0	Do you have any living relatives (parents	Greatly increases desire to stay	51
	RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATIVES	54. What impact does your relationship with your relatives have on your desire to stay in the Navy?	52
		E4 What impact does your relationship with your	54
	Greatly decreases desire to stay	Greatly decreases job performance	55
	No effect on decisionDecreases desire to stay	No effect on job performanceDecreases job performance	57 56
	 Increases desire to stay 	 Increases job performance 	58
	Greatly increases desire to stay	Greatly increases job performance	60 59
49.	What impact do your friendships have on your desire to stay in the Navy?	53. What impact does your relationship with your relatives have on your ability to perform your job?	62
40	NATIONAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	FO Miles time and decrease and attended to with comme	63

61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48]]]]] 58.	What impact does your marriage/intimate relationship have on your ability to perform your job? Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance What impact does your marriage/intimate relationship have on your desire to stay in the Navy? Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay	How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your relationship with your children? e. The care and attention your children receive while you are at work f. The educational value of your children's activities g. The level of respect between you and your children h. The way conflicts are resolved
46 45]	Greatly decreases desire to stay	i. How well your children act when
44		RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILDREN	you tell them to do something
42 41 40		Are there children under the age of 21 living in your household?	62. What impact does your relationship with your children have on your ability to perform your job?
39 38 37 36 35 34]]]] 60 .		 Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance
33 32 31 30]]]]	groups live in your nousehold?	63. What impact does your relationship with your children have on your desire to stay in the Navy? Greatly increases desire to stay
29]		Increases desire to stay
28		Under 1 year	No effect on decision
27 26		1 to 4 years 11 months 5 to 11 years 11 months	O Decreases desire to stay
25		12 to 14 years 11 months	Greatly decreases desire to stay
24		15 to 18 years 11 months	DEDOCNAL DEVELOPMENT
23		19 to 20 years 11 months	PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
20 19]	How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your relationship with your children?	64. What is the highest level of education you received while in the Navy?
18 17 16 15 14 13]]]]		 None Alternate degree/GED/homestudy/Adult-school certification Completed vocational training High School diploma/graduate
			Some college, no degreeAssociate's degree or other 2-year degree
11 10	a.	The amount of time you have with your children	Bachelor's degree (B.A. or B.S.)Some graduate school courses
9	b.	The quality of time you spend with your	Master's degree (M.A., M.S., M.B.A., etc.)
8	<u> </u>	children OOOOOO The love and understanding between	Doctoral/professional degree (J.D., Ph.D., M.D., etc.)
6	0.	you and your children	Glo. <i>j</i>
	d.	The time away from home	
4	<u> </u>		
3]	C-12	
2	1	C 12	T 40

65. How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements regarding Navy training/education?	68. What impact does your personal development have on your desire to stay in the Navy? 63 62 61 60
	Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay 57 56 57 58 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59
a. I have access to adequate military technical training	STANDARD OF LIVING/INCOME 53 52 51
b. I have access to adequate general military training/education	The following questions ask about your
c. I have access to training opportunities to upgrade my military skills and qualifications d. I am satisfied with the amount of time	financial status. The results will be presented in a manner that ensures that you cannot be identified. The information from these questions and other sources may be
I am given to upgrade my skills e. Navy training/education has prepared	used to evaluate current pay and benefit policies and programs.
me well for my current job f. Navy training/education has prepared the members of my workgroup/squadron to do their current jobs well	69. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your financial situation? 42 41 40 39
66. How satisfied are you with the progress you have made regarding the following aspects of your personal development?	38 37 36 35 34
	a. Money available for essentials b. Money available for extras c. Money available for savings d. Money available for investments
a. Ability to get along with others b. Ability to solve problems c. Ability to make good decisions	70. Which of the following best describes your own or your family's financial situation at this time? 27 26 25 25 24
d. Intellectual growth e. Physical appearance f. Your educational goals g. General competence h. Self-discipline	 Very comfortable and secure Able to make ends meet without much difficulty Occasionally have some difficulty making ends meet Tough to make ends meet but keeping my/our
67. What impact does your personal development have on	head above water In over my/our head In over my/our head In the state of the sta
your ability to perform your job? Greatly increases job performance	71. What percent of your total family income is provided by each of the following sources?
 Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance 	a. Your Navy job
Greatly decreases job performance	a. Your Navy job b. Civilian 2nd job c. Spouse income d. Return on financial investments e. Other financial assistance (child support, Medicaid, etc.) 9 8 7 6 5 4

63					
62	72.	Curre	ently, how much do you (and your spouse) owe on	76.	What impact does your standard of living/income
61			SONAL UNSECURED debt?		have on your desire to stay in the Navy?
			SOUND ONGEGORED GOST!		nave on your desire to stay in the Navy.
50]		de confluencia della constitución la constitución		
59			de: credit cards, debt consolidation loans, AAFES,		Greatly increases desire to stay
58		NEX	COM, student and personal loans		 Increases desire to stay
57]				No effect on decision
56	ĺ	Exclu	de: mortgage loans, car loans, boat loans, etc.		O Decreases desire to stay
55]		<u>as</u> . The tigage teams, each teams, acat teams, etc.		Greatly decreases desire to stay
55]		N.		Greatly decreases desire to stay
59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46		O	None		
53		\circ	Less than \$1,000		SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING
52]	0	\$1,000 to \$4,999		SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING
51	ĺ	Ŏ	\$5,000 to \$9,999		
50]	Ŏ	\$10,000 to \$24,999	77	Is religion or spirituality an important factor in your
40]			<i>'''</i> .	
49		0	\$25,000 to \$49,999		life?
48		0	\$50,000 to \$74,999		
47		\circ	\$75,000 or more		O Yes
46	ĺ				No Go to LIFE AS A WHOLE on
		Curre	ently, how much do you (and your spouse) owe on		Page 15
					1 age 10
44 43 42 41		PER	SONAL SECURED debt?		
43				78.	How much do you AGREE or DISAGREE with the
42		<u>Includ</u>	de: long-term lines of credit associated with property		following statements?
41]	(hom	e mortgage, car/boat loans, etc.)		
		`	, ,		(2) 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/
20]		None		
39]	0			
38		0	Less than \$10,000		165 12 12 165
39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31		0	\$10,000 to \$24,999		1
36		\circ	\$25,000 to \$49,999		
35	ĺ	Ō	\$50,000 to \$74,999		
3/1]	Ŏ	\$75,000 to \$99,999		
22]			_	Martifa has received and access a
33		O	\$100,000 to \$124,999	<u>a.</u>	My life has meaning and purpose
32		0	\$125,000 to \$149,999	b.	I am a spiritually minded person
31		\circ	\$150,000 or more	C.	Participating in a faith community
30]				is important to me
_		Have	any of the following things happened to you during	d.	Prayer, meditation, or reflection
20	17.			<u>.</u> ۳.	
20]	the ia	ast year? Mark ALL that apply.	_	
28 27 26				e.	I am a spiritually fit person
		0	Indebtedness letter to your command	<u>f</u> .	I have hope because of my faith
25]	0	Repossession of something purchased	g.	Spiritually speaking, I am never
24	ĺ	Ŏ	Bankruptcy		alone
25 24 23 22 21 20 19	ĺ	Ŏ	Crisis loan from military relief organization	h.	My spirituality helps me cope
23]	_		l '''	
22		0	Trouble over paying child support payments		with stress
21				i.	Feeling accepted by God/my
20		\circ	None of the above		higher power is important for me
19				į.	I feel in touch with or connected
18	75	What	impact does your standard of living/income	ĺ .	with people and the world around
17	70.		The state of the s		
1 /]	nave	on your ability to perform your job?		me
16				k.	My spiritual well being is up to
15		0	Greatly increases job performance		me
14]	0	Increases job performance	Ī.	I am able to meet my spiritual
13	ĺ	Ŏ	No effect on job performance		needs in the Navy
12]		Decreases job performance		
1.4] 1	0			
17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9	ļ	0	Greatly decreases job performance		
10					
9					
8	Ì				
7	1				

					03
79.	What impact does your spiritual well-being have on your ability to perform your job?	85.	What impact does your quality have on your desire to stay in		62 61 60
	 Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance 		Greatly increases desire to Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire		59 58 57 56 55
80.	What impact does your spiritual well-being have on your desire to stay in the Navy?		OVERALL SATISFA		54 53 52 51 50
	 Greatly increases desire to stay Increases desire to stay No effect on decision Decreases desire to stay Greatly decreases desire to stay 	86.	You have been asked about your critical areas of Navy life such Shipboard Life, and your Militare you OVERALL in each of the such such such such such such such such	as your Residence, ary Job. How satisfied	49 48 47 46 45
	LIFE AS A WHOLE				44 43 42
81.	How satisfied are you with your life overall? Completely satisfied Satisfied				41 40 39 38
	 Somewhat satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Dissatisfied Completely dissatisfied 	a. b. c. d.	Career Development Your Current Job Shipboard Life Personal Health Preparedness to Do Your Job		37 36 35 34 33
82.	How satisfied are you with the military way of life?	f. g. h.	Residence Neighborhood Leisure & Recreation	0000000	32 31 30
	 Completely satisfied Satisfied Somewhat satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Dissatisfied Completely dissatisfied 	i. j. k. l.	Friends & Friendships Relationships with Relatives Marriage/Intimate Relationship Relationship with Your Children Personal Development Standard of Living/Income Spiritual Well-being	0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000	29 28 27 26 25 24
83.	How do you feel about your life at the present time? Very optimistic		BACKGRO	UND	23 22 21 20 19 18
	 Optimistic Neither optimistic nor pessimistic Pessimistic Very pessimistic 	87.	Are you: Male? Female?		
84.	What impact does your quality of life in the Navy have on your ability to perform your job?	88.	Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Lati Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.	ino? Mark "NO" if not	13 12
	 Greatly increases job performance Increases job performance No effect on job performance Decreases job performance Greatly decreases job performance 		 No, not Spanish/Hispanic/ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Ar Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispan 	merican, Chicano	16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5

C-15

63	89.		is your race? Mark one or more races to indicate you consider yourself to be.	93.		t is you that ap		ıse's em	ploym	ent situation?) Mark
59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51	00		American Indian or Alaska Native Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese) Black or African-American Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian) White is your SSN? (Optional)		0000000	My sp My sp My sp My sp My sp My sp	oouse is oouse is oouse w oouse w	orks in a unemples unemples	nilitary ployed civilia civilia oyed b	in job part time in job full time by choice but actively see	
		vviiat	is your saw? (Optional)	94.	Do y	ou hav	e any c	depende	nts?	Mark ALL that	apply.
50 49 48 47			information will be used only to conduct retention other follow-on research as needed. Your		0	No I	have no	o depend	ents		
47 46 45 44	91.		dentiality will be maintained.		00000	Curre Form Child Legal	ent spou er spou (ren) ward(s	se (non-	militar militar		
42			000000						100(3)		
41			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	95.	Wha	t is you	ur payg	rade?			
39		3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		0	E-1	0	W-2	0	O-1	
38		4 4 5 5	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		00	E-2 E-3	0	W-3 W-4	0	O-2 O-3	
36		66	6 6 6 6 6 6		\bigcirc	E-4			\circ	O-4	
35		77	0000000		0	E-5 E-6	0	0-1E	0	O-5 O-6	
33		99	8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9		00	E-7	0	O-2E O-3E	0	O-7 or above	9
32					Ŏ	E-8					
		What	was your age on your last birthday?		0	E-9					
30 29 28 27		Years		96.		_	_		_	ır present pay	_
28					-	in all c ths = 0		s; for ex	ample	, 3 years = 03	and 9
26		00									
25		100			Years	3	Months				
23		2 2 3 3									
22		4 4			00		00				
21		5 5 6 6			1 1 2 2		1 1 2				
19		7			3		3				
18		8			4		4				
17		9			6		(5) (6)				
15	92.	What	is your marital status?		7		7				
14		\bigcirc	Single, never married		(8)		8				
12		0	Married for the first time			괴					
11		0	Remarried (was divorced or widowed)								
9		0	Legally separated (or filing for divorce) Divorced								
8		Ö	Widowed								
7											
5											
4											
25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			C-1	6							16

07. How long have you been an active duty in the New 2. (Fill	400 What is your current hillst?	63
97. How long have you been on active duty in the Navy? (Fill in all columns; for example, 3 years = 03 and 9 months =	100. What is your current billet?	61
09)	Shore duty, CONUS	60
	Shore duty, OCONUS	59
Years Months	Sea duty, CONUS	58
	Sea duty, OCONUS	57
	O Duty Under Instruction	56
	Other (Please specify)	55
		54 53 52 51
	101. To what type of ship/activity are you currently	53
3 3	assigned?	52
5	Shore	50
	Shoretraining	49
	Afloat staff	48
8	Aviation Squadron	47
9	Carrier-based Aviation Squadron/Detachment	46
	Aircraft Carrier	45
98. If enlisted, are you in your first enlistment/extension, or if	Cruiser	46 45 44 43
an officer, are you in your initial obligation/extension?	O Destroyer types (includes frigates)	43
	Minecraft	42
O Yes	Submarine	41
O No	Tender/Repair ship	40
	Reserve Unit	39
99. How long have you been in your present assignment/duty	Service Force ship	38
station? (Fill in all columns; for example, 3 years = 03 and	Amphibious ship	37
9 months = 09)	Amphibious craft	36
No. 10	Other (Please specify)	- 33
Years Months	102. What date did you complete this survey?	33
	102. What date did you complete this survey!	34 33 32
	DATE	31
	MO DAY YR	30
		29
		28
		27
5 6		26
6		25
		24
8 8 9		23
9		22
		121
		10
		19
		17
		16
		15
		111
		26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8
		12
		11
		10
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		8
		7
		6
		6 5 4
C-17		3
C-11	17	2

103.	Whe	ere are you currently located?		
		MID-ATLANTIC		SOUTHEAST
	00000000000000	Annapolis U.S. Naval Academy/Naval Station Dahlgren Naval Surface Warfare Center Dam Neck Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base Newport News Shipyard Norfolk Naval Shipyard Norfolk Naval Station Oceana Naval Air Station Patuxent River Naval Air Station Portsmouth Naval Medical Center Sugar Grove Naval Security Group Activity Yorktown Naval Weapons Station Other (Please specify)	0000000000 0000	Atlanta Naval Air Station Charleston Naval Weapons Station Guantanamo Bay Naval Base Gulfport Naval Construction Battalion Center Jacksonville Naval Air Station Key West Naval Air Station Keyport Undersea Warfare Center Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base Mayport Naval Station Mid-South Naval Support Activity (Memphis/ Millington) Meridian Naval Air Station Orlando Training Systems Division Panama City Naval Coastal Systems Station Pascagoula Naval Station
		NORTHEAST	0	Roosevelt Roads Naval Station Other (<i>Please specify</i>)
	00	Boston Navy Yard Brunswick Naval Air Station		
	0	Earle Naval Weapons Station		SOUTHWEST
	00000	Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station New London Naval Submarine Base Newport Naval Station Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Other (Please specify)	000	China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station Concord Naval Weapons Station Coronado Naval Base (Naval Amphibious Base, North Island Naval Air Station, San Clemente
				Island) El Centro Naval Air Facility
		NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON	0	Fallon Naval Air Station
	000 0000000000	Anacostia Naval Station Bethesda Naval Medical Center Bureau of Naval Medicine and Surgery, Washington, DC Bureau of Naval Medicine, Bethesda Naval Air Facility at Andrews Air Force Base Naval Observatory Naval Recreation Center, Solomons Navy Annex Nebraska Avenue Complex Pentagon - OPNAV Pentagon - Other Navy Washington Navy Yard Other (Please specify)	0000000 00 0	Lemoore Naval Air Station Monterey Naval Post-Graduate School San Diego, Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific San Diego Naval Medical Center San Diego Naval Station (32nd Street) San Diego Naval Submarine Base (Point Loma) San Diego, Pacific Fleet AntiSubmarine Warfare Training Center Seal Beach Weapons Support Facility Ventura County Naval Base (Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station, Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center) Other (Please specify)
		PENSACOLA		
	00000	Corry Station Naval Air Station Pensacola Saufley Field Whiting Field Naval Air Station Other (Please specify)		

Bangor Naval Submarine Base Bromerton Naval Station Levest Naval Station Other (Please specify) HAWAII Naval Computer Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) PAC Naval Magarine Lusualei Na		NORTHWEST	OCONUS	63 62
Seremetron Naval Station Everett Naval Station Indian Island Magazine Indian Island Maga	0		Europe	60
Midan Island Magazine				
Carpe Chese specify		The state of the s	Germany	57
HAWAII Naval Computer Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) PAC Naval Magazine Luausiei Naval Magazine Usettoch Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Kunia Pearl Harbor Naval Station Other (Please specify) MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.			La Maddalena, Italy	55
Naval Computer Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) PAC Naval Magazine Lusualei Naval Magazine Westloch Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Kunia Pearl Harbor Naval Station Other (Please specify) MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Surface New Orleans Naval Surface New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.				
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Naval Magazine Usualale Naval Magazine Westloch Naval Security Croup Activity (NSGA) Kunia Pearl Harbor Naval Station Other (Please specify) MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Kingsville Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guarn Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify)	0		St. Mawgan United Kingdom/Joint Maritime Fac	cility 50
Naval Security (Group Activity (NSGA) Kunia Pearl Harbor Naval Station Other (Please specify) MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.	0	Naval Magazine Luaualei		48
Other (Please specify) MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guan Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.				
MIDWEST Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station Kingsville Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.	0	Pearl Harbor Naval Station	Japan	45
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Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify)		MIDWEST		
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Other (Please specify) SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Bahrain Naval Support Activity Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) U. S. Naval Forces Korea Guam Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guan Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guan Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.	$\overline{}$		Okinawa Fleet Activities	
SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station Kingsville Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Guam Guam Guam Guam Guam Guam Guam Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Singapore (NAVLOGGRP WESTPAC) In Singa	Ŏ	Great Lakes Naval Training Center	 Yokosuka Fleet Activities 	38
SOUTH Corpus Christi Naval Air Station Ingleside Naval Station Kingsville Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Air Station Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.	O	Other (Please specify)	Other (Please specify)	
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Ingleside Naval Station New Orleans Naval Air Station New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region.				33
New Orleans Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guam Naval Support Activity Other (Please specify) Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Roosevelt Roads Naval Station are listed in the SOUTHEAST region. C-19	~	Ingleside Naval Station		31
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GENERAL COMMENTS

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this important survey. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering the survey, please use the space below to tell us about them. If your comment is about a particular question or section of the survey, be sure to identify which part of the survey you are referring to. Any comments you make on this questionnaire will be kept confidential.

Thank you for your time and ideas!

If you have any questions, contact:

Dr. Gerry Wilcove (901) 874-4646 or DSN 882-4646 e-mail: gerry.wilcove@persnet.navy.mil

or

Dr. Michael Schwerin (901) 874-4654 or DSN 882-4654 e-mail: michael.schwerin@persnet.navy.mil

Please complete the survey **as soon as possible**, and put it in the envelope provided or return to:

NAVY PERSONNEL RESEARCH, STUDIES, AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT Survey Operations Center (SOC) 5720 Integrity Drive (PERS-14) Millington, TN 38055-1400

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